the admission of new States, the preamble resites that the people have formed for the medium a constitution and State government. As a number of them formed their government without enylow at all to anthorize it, and its whole virialty cause from the primary move-ments of the member than of semission ungrated as ments of the people, the net of an impeion operated at a direct exection of these informal popular movements, and is reciting them by preampler, so distinction is made between those formed under a law and those toade between those formed under a law and to me formed without law. Some were formed under a take of the Territorial Legislature, but it is easy to show that such law is equivalent to no law at all, and absolutely void. In the debate on the admission of Michigan Mr. Buchar an 8538:

"This precedent of the care of Tannessee has showed all objection that a previous act of Congress was necessary."

And apply:

And again:

"The passage of the previous enabling act of Congress was of required by passeight or precedent."

In the cebate on the admission of California, Gen.

Ate in alusion to the objection that the election of delegates took place under a voluntary movement of delegates took piace under a voluntary movement, of the people, he says:

"This objection cannot be sustained in this age of the world, before the people of this country, and, I may ade, before the resp's of Christendom."

Mr. Clay says:

When a Constitution has been formed, with some degree irregularity, as in the case of the iforma, you are to complete these irregularities, as determine as statesmen, looking to he are to ejects and the accomplishment of a gree purpose.

And you are not to be

of off by more technicalities " Much more might be said on the subject of these ad-agions of new States, but with a single reference to missions of new States, but with a single reference to Wisconsin I will pass on to other subjects of more direct bearing, and in regard to Wisconsin. I only desire to any, that although, in all the previous enabling acts for other States, Congress and provided all the forms and machinery for apportioning delegates, conducting and returning elections, times, pieces and qualifications of voters; yet in the case of Wisconsin. the naked privilege to form a constitution was con-ferred, and all the details mentioned in the other acts

ferred, and all the details mentioned in an exercise than were here left to the people.

But we will pass on to another class of cases than the admission of States. On the 27th of January, 1837, the Hon. Isaac E. Crary claimed a seat in this Houses as a member from the State of Microgan. The State had been acmitted only the day before, and yet his credertists disclored the fact he had been elected in October, 1835. There had been no law authorizing contents of the proceedings previous thereto. The whole was nothing more or less than a voluntary movement of the people, with no vitality or first as epit that derived from the poplats will. First, there had been an act of the Ferrito in Legislature; but that as I wil now show, was an absolute unity, and could impart no more legality than the recommendation of a wayfarer. It was not within the circle of their poxwayfarer. It was not within the circle of their posers, which as in all Territories, were confined on the acministration of the territorial government. Among the commented powers conferred by Congress, there was no authority to organize a State. They could neither give permission to the people nor winhout it; and any act they might assume to pass upon the subject was futile, impotent, and void, and could neither weaken nor strengthen the popular action. If the latter was vaid, it was so without the action of the Legislature; and if void in itself, that act could give it no islature; and if void in itself, that act could give it no aid. This is clear upon principle; but as time dies not serve to cilate further upon it, I will content myself by citing some authorities.

The Hon. B. F. Butler, Attorney-General of the

United States, in an elaborate opinion upon the point, given to the President in the case of the Faritary of Arkansar, after a full and lucid argument, says: To suppose that the legislative powers granted to the Gar-eral Assembly included the power to a rogave, after or most the Territorial Government established by the act of Cougress and of which the Assembly is a constituent part, would be many

(setly abourd."
"It is not in the power of the General Assembly of Arkanes."
"It is not in the power of the General Assembly of Arkanes."
"It is not in the power of the General Assembly of Arkanes." "It is not in the power of the General Assembly of Arkane pass a, ylaw for the purpose of electing members to a Covention to form a constitution and State Government, or to also the set, directly of industriely, to create suita new government. Every such law, though supro ell by the Governor's the Tettlery, would be mult and wong if passed by them, no withstanding bis veto, it would still be equally you."

Only a few days before Mr. Crary presented himself in the House. Mr. Buchanan, in the Senare, Juring the delate on the acmission of Michigan, which he fa-

veregard voted for, says:

"No Schator will present that the Territorial Legislature have any right whatever to pass laws enabling the people to elect delegates to a Courence for the purpose of fording a State constitution. It was an act of usurpation on their part."

Both these gentlemen, while decisring the action of the Legislavire absolutely void, admitted the power we be in the people. Not only was Mr. Buchana's confident challenge of denial unuas wered by any Senator. but at no time in the Senate or the House, so far as my researches have gone, has this occurred of the urter mediciency of such action by the Territorial Legislabsture ever been contradicted; and I may add, it never beture ever been contradicted; and I may add, it never successfully can be. Mr. Cray's whole title, trees, restee upon the voluntary informal movement of the peope, eastened by no law. But there is sucther strought piece of evidence to chuch this, it necessary; one year before, a petition had been presented to the House, from the Legislature elected under the same popular authority, and at the same time as fir. Cray and the House had recreat it, with a declaration on bodied in the resolution, that they "regard the same "in no other light than as the voluntary act of private individuals." Act yet, with this express declaration put upon their own record by themselves, in the strongest language, that Mr. Crary's execution was informal, and without any kind of legal authority, he was, after a short debate, admitted and a sour. And was, after a short debate, admitted and a sorm. And the, it will be remembered, was the case of a root, g, constitutional Member; not a mere Territorial Delegate; and Mr. Crary presented no poll-books or short tion returns as evidence, but only the certific e Governor, whose election was no more for not than s ewn. In 1804, John Hoge claimed a scat in this flouse as

a Representative from the State of Pentsylvanis, to all a vacancy. It was objected that his election was diegal, because the fourth section of the first article of the Constitution provided, "that the times, deces," and manner of electing Sec ators and Representatives "shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature "thereof;" and the Legislature having fields to pre-"thereof," and the Legislature having fished to provide for special elections to fill vacancies, the Govern, and assumed in his proclamation to fix the time, place and instanct, himself. True, it was faintly consends by one or two members, that because the second section provided, that "when vacancies happened, in the "representation from any State, the expective nu "theirty thereof shall is no write of election to fill such "vacancies," he should have, by implication, the power to fix the time, place and manner. But as the power sould only be by forced implication, and we no at all necessary to the performance of the mere it by ordering the election, and as the argument woull send ordering the election, and as the argument to raise an unnecessary and implied power, from a p power, granted by a subsequent section, it was bu-faintly pressed and successfully refuted. It is plain from an examination of the case, that the ob-was true: and yet the House, although the the election was a very short, and the poll a very sm one, by a vote of sixty-nine to thirty-eight admit Mr. Hoge to his sent. This was an unequivocal

one, by a vote of sixty-nine to thirty-eight admitted Mr. Hoge to his sent. This was an unequivocal industrial of the popular action, as the Governor had not power to prescribe the form, and the Legis state, who alone had the power, had faded to exercise it.

The next case I shall cite derives additional interest from the fact that it was the commencement of the pointeal carrier of a man who made his mark trouble age, his country and the world—the countriest elements of whose character have routed the memory of the pointeal edge of whose character have routed the memory of the pointeal and extraordinary and expressions does not be selled and a vitage of the expression and the world—the countriest of the pointeal and extraordinary and expressions does not be selled as the extraordinary and expressions does not be a selled as the extraordinary and expressions does not be selled as the countries of the pointer and the countries of the pointer and the countries of the pointer of the po his brilliant and extraordicary achievements deep it the hearts of our people—have contributed in a won-serful degree to the glory of our country, and e' vatid his own fame to a dizzy and overto sering hight. On the ich of December, 100, Andrew Jackson, men but 27 years of age, and comparatively usanowa as a public man, presented biosec in this house as the first member from Tennessee, claimed his ses , was a jork ten and sworn. His election had no formalities and no tec and sworn. His election had no formalities and no aw to anothin it save the omnipo est and venerated aw of the popular will. The Territorial Governor and Legiplatore, understanding too well the extent of their powers to dictate by a positive law that popular action in which the whole power rested, had venige douly to "recommend" to the people to make and organize a State Government; and the people, without any aw of Congress, had made their Government and elected that officers. William Bloomt and While Bloomt participated in this movement, and Gen. Washington indecred it. Fortunate was it for main and the country. Sir, that the nation was then in its primitive ignorance and its crucia simplicity, for another the country. Sir, that the nation was then in its primitive ignorance and its cross simplicity, for matter that the constitutional expounders, logal and political luminaries, and the profound statesmen of 1856, were then unborn; fortunate that we had then only such small hights as Jefferson, Adams, Franklin, Malison, Pickering, Randolph, Jay, Hamilton, and Marshall, else General Washington or General Jackson, like my unfortunate contituents, would have been a magnet before the country for public illegality, revolutionary disorder, and incipient treason. Happy country! where the homely candles of revolutionary day have been succeeded by the gas-lights of malira suprovement!

Although it is scarcely possible that this House will ever again have the opportunity to usher upon the public areas a countercart of the first member from fennesses, yet surel, the national glory and greatness of the political life which dated from the adoption then of the rule which I invoke now, ought to always any fenned.

lay at y fears of its imaginary evil tendencies.

B. But it will pass on from what, under the authority of the present Administration, must be signatized as the dark ages of constitutional law, and come down to the times of political culightenment. In 1848 the Territory of Wisconsin, having formed a State Government, wa.

admitted by Congress at the Unice. The boundaries of the new State, not being mention with trosc of the Teachery excluded a population of about four thousand described to the President. The private history Territary excluded a population of a sent four thou-said periods between the St. Croix and Mississippi rivers, who were thus lift for the time uncared for, and without a government. General Dedge, the last Governor of the Territory, had taken his seat in the Senate, and the Territorial Government was disolved and discentinued. Mr. Catlin, the former Secretary of and discontinued. Mr. Callin, the former Secretary of the Territory, left the new State, and joining the excited inhabitants claimed to be acting Governer, and usued his preclamation for a special election of a delegate to Congress, In my H Sibley was exected, and upon Secretary Cethols carrificate was admitted to his sear by a vote of 1:4 to 62- three members now on this floor voting in the affirmative. Gentlemen who contend that this the submative. Gentemen who contend that this election persessed legal formalities must contend not only that the Territornal laws remained in force in the St. Croix courtry but that the offices still survived, and the order point call organization called the Territory of Wisconsin, which had been converted into 4 State and extinguished, still existed in all its validity State and extinguished, still existed in all its validity in the fagment of country which had been excluded. That the awardid survive, dormant for the want of any one to achieve them, may very probably be tion of the Territory were entirely gone and destroyed, is perfectly plain. Mr. Catha was recuced to a priis perfectly plain. Mr. Cathi, was recuced to a private individual, and his proclamation ordering an election was unsufferized and void. The election cerived all its virtue from the act of the people alone. and this was properly considered sufficient to admit

he Delegate to its seat.

The next case I will cite was one in which there was a spirited cebate. The day after the admission of California, Messrs. Wright and Gilber: presented themselves been as members. The informal character of all the proceedings in Californ a is so well known, that I will not consume time in referring to them. Mr. Veneble of Noeth Caroina orjected on the ground that the Constitution of the United States required the time, place, and manner or election for members to be fixed by law, and that no man can be the representative from a State unless elected in pursuance of a law pareed by the Legislature, and that such law is part of his constructional title. He showed by the certificates of el ction and the schedule, that on the day when these gentlemen were elected, there was no Constitu-tion, no haw, and to Legislature; that by the Constiturion of the United States the qualineations of voters for their bers are relatively fixed, being such as vote for for men bers are relatively fixed, being such as vote for the nost numerous branch of the State Legislature and the equalifications had not then been fixed. These objections were true in fact, and undersel; it was plain that the election had taken place without a government, and without law, and without authority. Mr. Robinson of Indiana stated that in all the new States, except Mis-soul and Texas representatives had been elected and admitted without any previous law passed by the and admitted without any previous law passed by the Legi-lature, which assertion was not decied. It is no answer to say that the admission of the State by Congress operated retrospectively to validate that election, for it oid not recessarily co any such thing; and even if the naw of ar mission had retried them by an express ceclaration, it would have been sull and void, the House being the constitutional and exclusive judge of the validity of the elections. And I may add that, of the validity of the elections. And I may add that, had the rantication been express and valid and binding on the House, it does not affect the question, as a rat-dication of the question of these irregular elections equally serves my argument, whether made by the Sensie and House or by the House atone. They were nemotical by a vote of 109 to 59 (two members of this

House voting Ay), and their credentials were referred to the Committee of Elections, who never reported, and they were allowed to retain their casts.

I will refer but to one more case in the House, which is a prouber one. In 1808, the Territory of Ladiana being in full operation under the organic act, the Governor cissolved the Legislature, as he had a clott by law to deep the results. right by law to do. Or the 30 of February 1809, the Territory of Illinois was cut off, and five members of the Lepislature of Indiana were included in the new Ferritary; thus working the official destruction of the Legislature. On the 27th February, 1809, an act of Congress was passed, upon the mistaken assumption Legislature. On the 27th February, 1809, an act of Congress was passed, upon the mistaken assumption that there was a Legislature in existence in Indiana, which act provides for an apportionment, by the supposed Legislature, to be followed by an election for representatives under said apportionment, and directing that, when the people shall so elect representatives, they shall also elect a Delegate to Congress. For want of a Legislature to make this apportionment, and to fix the time, places am forms, the act of Congress failed and he such election cound be held as Congress had contemplated. The Governor, rather than the Territery stould lose its representative, assumed the authority to order an election on a day and in a manner fixed by himself, and gave the Delegate elect a certificate. How remarkably and strikingly curious is the resemblance between that case and the one new before the House! Then, as now, Cot gress had made all the forms, time, and manner, to expend on the action of the Territerial Legislature. Then, as now, that legislative action had tailed, add nothing was left baset e naked right of representation, occorded all manimers to develop it. Then, the flower had tailed the forms, that had been a subject to assume the action that the present that the proper develop it is the subject to the sametion of this House) to supply the forms, than that the right of representation should perish or be suspented. The only points of difference are, that in the precit case the people fixed the day and tour one of election, instead of the Federal appointee, and that we produce the full returns of the officent poils, with all the election papers, instead of the Edward and our case is the stronger.

The Committee of Elections reported:

That the election held on the 22d of May, 1809, for Delegate to Congress from Indiana Territory, tenny without authority of law, in with and or equently the sect of Joustian Journals.

In the House a motion was made to strike out the In the House a motion was made to strike out the vorus "without authority of law," which was lost; and upon the question wistber the House concur in the resolution, the vote was: Yea, 50. Nays, 86, 86 that the House first of stirctly declared that the election was without authority of law, and then sauc-

election was without authority of law, and their statisticate it by a vote of hearly three to one. Mr. Jennings, of course, retained his seat.

I will corsume no more time by citing any more cases of the action of the House, as I could do if a corsumy, but will next examine the precedents of the

From the mode in which Senators are elected, we cannot expect to find the question arise in that body, except in the case of the new States; and I might cate numbers of such cases, where the Senaters sometied numbers of such cases, where the Senaters sometied were elected by Legislatures who derived their whole authority from mere popular elections unauthorized by raw. I will, however refer briefly to two cases.

by law. I will, however refer briefly to two cases.

When the California Serat is presented themselves it was objected that they had been elected, not by the Legislature of a State, the by a so-called Legislature of an irregular, manthorized Government. They were admitted, not withstanding, by a voter of 36 to 12; Messis. Cass Clay, Dickinson, Douglas, Foote of Mississeppi, Sewaro, Badger, Bell, Dawson, Shielas, Ernklt, Dedge, Dowrs, King, Mangum, Underwood, and the revolution in the affirmative.

and others voting in the affirmative.

On the 20th of January, 1837, the Schators from Michigan presented themselves. The Scate had been accounted on the 19th of November, 1835. they had been elected on the 10th of November, 1335. Not only did the Legislature cerive all their authority from an indifferent interest in the same Legislature, presented in Jacuary, 1836, declared in their resolution of reference, that they regarded "it in no other light than as the voluntary set "of individuals;" the language being the same as that which I have already quoted from the resolution of the House. Thus we find that the Senate, in the exercise of their constitutional duty of deciding on the election and qualifications of members of their own and that time the Legislature of a State, actually same toned their election, trough made by a body whom they had declared to have no more legal authority at the time of the election than private individuals. This could have been on no other ground that that they represented the popular will, and for that all-potent these, it gal forms could be dispensed with.

I will now cite the last case to which I intend to recur. It is a story and striking case, sanctioning a purely popular novement, without any pretence of legal authority—indeed, I may say in direct contrastiction there all popular and beginning the contrastiction to be on any long and provening a purely popular novement, without any pretence of legal authority—indeed, I may say in direct contrastiction to be on any long and provening a purely popular novement, without any pretence of legal authority—indeed, I may say in direct contrastiction to be on a pro-Not only did the Legislature cerive all their authori

egal authority-indeed, I may say in direct contra-vention of legal authority, and subversive of a proceeding which had been surrounded by all the for of law. The sanction is most positive and express, not by one House alone, but by a law of Congress, which still stands upon the stante-book. The case has a sirgular malogy, too to the case now before the House. On the 15th of Jane, 1836, Cougtess pessed as act providing for the admission of Michigan with boundaries different from those which the Conwith boundaries different from those which the Con-with boundaries different from those which the Con-with on, in the adoption of their Constitution, had the scribed, and made the admission to depend upon the confugency that such aftered boundaries "shall the confugency that such aftered boundaries "shall "receive the assent of a Convention of Delegates "receive the assent of a Convention of Delegates." At that the conlingency that such altered boundaries "aball "receive the assent of a Convention of Delegates "elected by the people for that sole purpose." At that time the State Government of Michigan had been in foll operation for some time, although unrecognized by Congress. It had passed State laws, opposed as Courts, and onsted the Territorial Government. They proceeded at once to take cognizance of this act of Congress, and passed a law providing for the election of Delegates to a convention to decide upon accepting the boundaries as proposed by Congress. The Delegates were elected order this law, and met in convention in Settember, 1806 formally refused to acconvention in September, 1836, formally refused to accept them, and communicated their refusal to the Fresident Almost immediately the refirer, the people themselves, without any authority of law, and acting through their primary assembles, called a second elec-tion for De epates, making their own apportionment, their own forms and election machiners; and the Dels-

this transaction occioire that the latter movem was a political one, managed by the Democratic standing Committee of the scate, which I believe to be true although I co not choose to wouch for it. The oth facts are unexceptionably correct, and derived fro

votes polled at the first election were nearly six thousand, at the second nearly time thousand. The number of celegates unser the ac of the Legislature, in the first Convention, was fasty time. The apportionment by the people for the second electric was revealy two or ap-word, as reverty two met in Convention. The free white, to severify two nect in Convention. The free white males over twenty-one years of age exceeded twenty-two thousand, so that it would appear that the popular Convention was not set tained by a majority of the vote is, except upon the principle that those was did not vote were considered as consisting. The Countries of Monroe and Maromb opined to polyfor the the contraction. These processing comes the December Convention. These proceedings cam-be for the Senare, and gave rise to a spitted debate in which by a sides of the question were advocated with great ability and zeal, and no sligle objection with great ability and zeal, and no single objection has been raised in the case now before the House which was not then pressed and overruled. To prove this I will as briefly as possible give a tew extracts from the debates in the Scoate. Mr. Morns of Oho contended "that the sec" oud Convention was held without any authority "of law whatever; that the decrine does away with all our constitutions and lawe, and throws us back on "the original elements of society." He designates the second Convent in as the mere "physical or nu "merical power of the people of Michigan, exercised in their primary assemblies without the authority of any law of the State, and not only without the samifion of any constitutional provision but in direct "contravention of Constitution and law, and by mere "numerical stringth evidenced by a pluraity of votes." "numerical strong hevicenced by a plurality of votes. Speaking is reference to the grave and solemn chara-

ter of the act, he ease:
"It is to remain abligatory on the State in all time to come and which the remain constituted authorities of the Sale have here were control and which the proper themselves according to the provision of their own Consultation, can have raiser another or amend."

He says, further:

"Let n be constantly borne in mind, that there have been two Convention should in Mindman for the purpose of considering or assenting to the act of Congress. The Convention that has not purposed to that queries it was elected and organized accordance to the provisions of that inw. This Convention described from the proposition of Congress. Subsequent to this election it was that the temple net in their primary assemblies, at the result was that that the Convention was held."

He fartter contended that, admitting the insufficiency of the arguments on the point of irregularity, the evicence to support the proceeding "was entirely "incomplete and unsatisfactory," and, alluding to the quantication of voters, and notice of election, the swearing of judges, the collecting returns and count-

swearing of judges, the collecting returns and count-ing the votes, and the details of election generally, he said: "All these faces are entirely unknown to the he said: "All these face are entirely unknown to the Serate"- that "the Serate was about to establish the buth of a tact about which they knew but little, ex cept from public rumor, paragraphs in newspapers, for the statements and assertions of individuals not

derce was never required in legislation, and that any kind of information was sufficient which satisfied toe mod of a legislater, whether legal evidence or not, he acmitted the correctness of the rule generally, contended that this was an exception, because of praye character of the pro seeding; and that the Sen ate were acting upon it in significal capacity. Another

the were held gupton to be specified on the organization of the Convention for the organization of the organization of the organization of the popular assemblies are supported to their for each other Convention. Who they were that not not not an extend to the convention of the organization of the notice? And for what do the proper receive that notice? What evaluates that the Convention acted according to law? Were he Delegates sworn? If so, they were extra-judical oraths, and not be dump on them. In fact, it was not a document of the organization of the dump of the proposed or the forms of law; for they were totally disregarded. Mr. Cant our cresquates the proceeding as "congerting as the organization of the second "ous and revolutionary; and, speaking of the second Conversion, contended that "this informal assembly, this "caucus, as he might call it," had no right to "super-"caucus, as he might call it, had no right to "apper-sece the selema expression of the will of the people "or Michigan, given in the formal and constitutional "way." And again, "that this assembly had no authority; that it could not supersede the Constitu-tion of Mechigan and could not undo what had been done by the regularly constituted Convention of the "neonle."

Other • xtracts might be given to show that all the arguments made in the present case were made then, but the above are sufficient. Gendemen may abandon the hope of starting at y new points. Then, as new, it was contended that the proceeding had only the authority of popular primary assemblies, and was irregular and without law; that a few di triets had not participated in the election; that a major ty of all the vo ers had not come to the polls; that the oaths were extra judicial and not binding; that there was notechnically legal evidence of the facts; as d that, although the technical rules of evidence were not necessarily we that the Sanata sary in legislative action generally, yet that the Senate was acting judicially, and fir that reason stricter proof was necessary; and, singular coincidence, in that case as in this, the popular movement was coppeed because it superseded a prior election held under legis-

Whatever points of difference existed were, as with former precedents in favor of the case now before the House. Our evidence of what was done is far more House. Our evidence of what was done is lat more precise and satisfactory; while our proceeding, as it involves no apportionment or convention, wealt require far less. Our election had the authority of a formal proclamation, rigned by large numbers of the people. The qualifications of voters were the same as essignated by Congress A majority of voters had most probably participated in the election. The prior election, which we seek to supersect, is shown to be void in itself; while above and beyond all, is the distinction that the object of the former proceeding was intion that the object of the former proceeding was is revocably to fix the boundaries of a sovereign State of this, only to confer the privilege of a consulting

Time will not serve to quote the able and statesman Tine will not serve to quote the able and statesmanlike arguments by which the objections were met.
Stiffice it to say, that in support of the movement of
the people were found such able and experienced lavyers and statesmen as Rives of Virginia. Beaton of
Missouri, Buchanan of Petansyvania, Wright and
Talmacge of New York, Grundy of Tennessee, Nilea
of Cothe tieur, Strange and Brown of North Carolina,
Wasker of Masissippi, King and Nichols of Alabami,
Finton of Arkansas, King of Georgia, and others,
Ard in the House the gebare was of the same character. The discuss one in both were deliberate and full; ter. The discuss of s in both were deliberate and full authorities were largely quoted, and the fundamenta authorities were largely quoted, and the fundamental doctrines of our institutions thoroughly and elaborately examined; and the result wes, an act of Congress admitting Michigan in the preamble to which this popular movement and second Convention received a selemn and express sanction as the act of the people of the State of Michigan. The most one flows seeker for precedents can ask nothing more. Upon that foundation alone, the great State of Michigan rests in this Union; and if the assembled wisdom of the partice, backed by the Presidential approval of Gen. Jackson, deemed it, on the most thorough examination, broad erough, and strong enough, and deep enough. To sustain so great a weight, and if time has but verified and approved their decision, surely, Sir, this House will not consider it too frail to sustain a Territorial Delegate.

WINNESHIER COUNTY, IOWA .- The completion of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad to Prairie du Chien will be likely to have a favorable effect on the northwestern coiner of Iowa. In those counties bordering upon Minnesota and Wisconsin, fice. well watered, and in every respect eligible farms may be purchased for \$5 to \$10 an acre, with an advance in price for improvements, corresponding to their extent and value. In Winneshiek County, which was first settled in 1850, is now found a population of 6,000 people ; the county seat, Decorah, is a pleasant village one thousand souls, and is rapidly rising to the dignity of a Western City. Other presperous towns are springing up in the vicinity, and this county is now a very desirable locality for those who wish to " go west and purchase farms.

PAINTEL COINCIDENCES.-A gentleman of this vi ge, who was born at Skan-ateles and who studied is profession there mentions the following painfai and

"John J. Street who studied aw with the late Dani-Kelogg of Skantateles, and who became a celebrated lawyer in Maryland, was lost on the sceambast Henry Clay, burned on the Hudson River three or fatr years ago. Ecward Sancford of New-York, from the same

ego. Ecward Sancford of New-York, from the same effice, was lest on the Arctic, and John C. Beach of New-York, from the same office, was killed by the explosion of the steamer En pire State on Saturday last."

[Seneca Courier.]

[U.G. R. R.—Two fugitives from the northern part of Kentucky arrived in Erie on Saturday. Some of their francis in town secreted them and arranged for their translation to Canada, which has stage to their trunes was sately traversed, although the poor fellows were hotly pursued by a man who claimed to own them, although he was probably, we understand. ewn them, although he was probably, we under-tend, only a slave-catcher by trada. He arrived in Erie in time to learn that they had evaded him.

It is said that at the celebration of the Fourth of July in Ringhampion, the Hon. Datie S. Dickinson, the President of the day, introduced the following

"The Women of the Revolution - Mothers and patricts. The women of to day-Hoop! heep boop! Hurrah!

I no localitation and a Water. - Mr. W. Thomp you of Weymouth, Ergiand, has succeeded in taking a photograph of the bettem of the sea in Waymouth Bay, at a depth of three fathous. It appears that the camera was placed in a bex, with a plate glass fout, and a movable shutter to be drawn up when the can era was sunk to the bottom. The camers, being focussed in this box for objects in the foreground at about ten saide or other suitable distance, was let down from the peat to the bottom of the sea, carrying with it the collection piets, prepared in the ordinary way. When at the bottom the shutter of the box was raised, and the plate was thus expected for about ten minutes The box was then drawn into the boat, and the image developed in the panal manner. A view was thus taken of the rocks and weeds lying at the bottom of tre tay. Mr Then poet at copates that it will be a re acy and mexpensive means of arriving at a knowle free of piers, bridges, piles, structures and rocks under

CHAIR MAKING -Chesp chairs are made principally in the Eastern States. One chair factory in Gardiser, Mass., gives employment to from 250 to 300 hands and has menu actured as rapidly as 1,000 chairs per day. One kind of chair is made here for the South Americae market.

RAILBOADS IS INDIA -After all the talk of the un profitable character of Indian railroads, these civilizers seem to be now in course of c astruction in that coun try (n a trul) gigantic scale. Several are enumerated in furtherance of which the East Incia Company have leated their credit | The East India Rulway, to Deila, 900 miles; 590 miles under contract, 100 miles or nare row open, and the whole to be completed duling the year 1856! The East India Company guarantee five per cent interest on their bonds to the extent of £4 000,000. 2. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway, from Bombay, 47 unles opened for travel last year. Five per cent guaranteed on £1,000,000 by the East I dia Company. 3. The Madras Railway-in-terest guaranteed on £1,000 000. 4. The Scode Railway, 110 nodes to the Indus 5. Central India Railway, to Ahmedabad, 160 miles. Five per continterest gun anteed.

WEIGHT OF STEAM FIRE ENGINES. - The steam fire specie in use in Boston was weighed on approved senies a few days since, when its weight was found to be 17,126 pounds, or about 8 tuns. The New-York steam fire engine which to k the prize at the late trial, and threw two streams 1 1 16 and 1 inch diameter nearly 100 feet horizontally, weighs only 0,700 pounds or ats ut 3 tuns

SUBMARINE BLASTING -Mesers Husted and Kroehl the parties who, in becalf of the Newfoundland and Laden Telegraph Company, last sessen removed Mer in Rock ...om the Harbor of St Johns N. F., are working under a contract with our City Government for the removal of Diamond Reef, near Governor's Isiand, and very close to the track of the South Ferry boats. The plan adopted seems very similar to that employed by Mons Madiefert on the leage at Hurl Gate in 1852. It is termed "the Paisley blast," and consists in exploding powder on the sur-ace of the tork without dreling holes. Large tir canicters, each holding shout 260 pounds of powder, are sunk to the surface of the rock and discharged by the aid of a wire and a galvanic battery. The depth of water on Dismond Rest at low tide is now 16 feet, and the parties named have angaged to make it 22, at a cost to the city of \$35,600 It is the largest job of the kind that has jet been undertaken, the reef being about ato feet long by 40 wide, and very hard. The work has been commenced with considerable spirit. Each biast produces two effects-at throws up the water and kills the fish by its action to one direction, and shakes the carri and digs into the stone by its action in the appointe way. The tramor of the earth was felt, it is said, on Governor's Island very distinctly by a party who with delicate instruments were engaged in the

Goth Drooms -On March 28, the gold-fields of Australia were yielding at the rate of nearly \$100 000, 600 per annum, and the produce of the first ture mentles of 1850 is nearly double that of the correspond my three months of 1955, being close upon ources.

NIGHT EXPRESS CARS -A car lately put on the Illito's Central Railroad contains six state rooms, each room having two scats with cushioned backs, large enough for a person to he upon. The backs of the cents are hung with hinges at the upper edge, so that they may be turned up at pleasure, thus forming two single berths, one over the other, where persons may sieep with all the comfort imaginable. In one end of the car is a small wash room, with marble wash-bowl. locking glas, &c. On the opposite side of the car from the state-rooms is a row of seats with revolving ccupart may sit straight or recline in an easy attitude, at pleasure. There are other cars on the same read which have each two or three similar state-rooms.

The planes someally manufactured in France are worth 40 000,000 francs. "France peays," said M. Veren the other day in the Corps Legislatiff, while

the rest of Europe gamers.

A subtremanean railroad is now being laid down in Paris in the middle of the Boulevard du Sevastopol. I will connect the halles or markets with the extran mal lan ways.

The streets of London extend in length 1 750 miles the paving of which cost £14,000,000 and the yearly cost of keeping the pavement in repair amounts to £1,500,000.

AMERICAN RIFLES FOR ENGLAND .- An order for AMERICAN RIFLES FOR ESCLAND.—An order for 25,000 American rifles, with the Minnie right and knob for the "lock bayonst," I accuracy of execution at the extensive works at Windsor, Vt. and is now probably had competed. Another order for 10 000 Starp's tifler, also on account of parties in England. Is in course of fulfillment at Coit's factory in Hautfore.

VALUE OF COOLIES .- The Harana (Cubs) Price Current, in reteining the cales of the week previous to the 5th in-t., mentages 527 Asiatics from Hong Kong, China, distributed among out-centractors—value \$180

SEA ISLAND COTTON .- Dr. Charles T. Jackson, the wel-known element of Boston has been engaged by the Patent Office Department to travel through the the Parent Office Department to travel through the country are make country and make country are make the majyers of various kinds, with a view to determine the amount of rathinent in offerest kinds of grain, the amount of tanning contained in the banks and other materials used by tanhere; the ceternolation of the amount of phosphoric acid in the soils on the seaboard, supposed to be extrausted, as compared with the virgin soil of the West. and other matters connected with soils. The dates of Dr. Jackson will include the analysis of the cotton assemble a view of cet running the amount of miner matter extracted from the soil by the plant. It is thought that the cotton of the ces islands owes its at-pener quality to the absorption of soils from the saline soil craimo-phere, or from both, and this analysis of the ast is to determine the question as to quality beweet this description of cotton and that of the interior—whether the preponderance of rona or potash 13 the cause of the difference. An analysis of the two subs will above note with a view of establishing the fact. Pocket Books—Meson J. C. Dickenson A. Robt. Bate of Hadson, Mich., have secured a patent for excuring pocket-books in the pocket. A plate is fastened to the strength of the hada to which it attended hooks. o cue side of the book, to which is attached hooks office at to prevent the back from slipping from the

Pocket or it withor awai wit out previous preparation RESERVICIONS IN COUNTRY HOTELS, Congress Hall at Cape Island, N. J., has an immense reservoir out at Cape Islant, N. J. has an immense recervoir on the top of the house, which is supplied with water from a well. It is forced up by a stream engine of ten horse power and from the reservoir the hotel is farmished with pure water. On each floor is about two hundred. the United States Hotel, at the same place, has also

similar appliances to guard against serious fires. Toe wellding to supply this house is ninety-six feet deep. The eigine is three horse power, and the reservoir con-tains 13,000 gallons of water.

EREPEAL OF THE MAINE LAW IN NEW-BRUNS WICK -Some of our temperance friends are disheartsaid at the repeal of the Prohibitory law in New-Brurswick. A true knowledge of the affair will show there is to cause for disquietude or triumph. The law was ever troublesome to all who were in favor of the liquer treffic, smong when were the Governor and the Anglican and R. C. Bishops. But the Ministry and

INDUSTRIAL INTELLIGENCE: "Parliament stood firm for it, and the only way to effect a change was to descrive the Parliament, and depend on the chances of electing one which would be sub n seive. At the request of the Bubops this was done. The Ministry, who were Probibitory law mee, at once resigned. A new election was ordered, which brought in the Parliament that has repealed the law. But, says The Religious Intelligencer, published at St.

Johns:

Every man sequented with one half of the facts knows that the successful catalidates are not the representatives of the whith the hitchigence, the hitherene, not ver the freemen and tree lever as the city and Country of St. Johns. The amount of bitlery practiced during the elsection, we will venture to affirm, we are tweet equated in this province. We believe and we are sustefined in this opinion is those whose judgme it and knowledge are smitted to the hithest respect, that a critical knowledge are cautied to the hithest respect, that a critical fairly varied out wind elsectnessly every liberal (Temperance) canonidate in both city and outly.

In another place, the same journal remarks that

The present apparent teverse of Probibition is secting al-

The present spraces traverse of Probibition is seeing; already has a purple curf on a some who, destinate of privatole ware seeks at a make it a hobby or, which to rice more this of Principles of Principles and soon be known; and we are well sainfeed that stibunah many may appetature and join the opposition for the asks of favor or office, yet a mighty host will remain true to treat principles, ever ready to do battle with rum also town yiets.

Such triumphs as this will be, in an intelligent community, of short duration.

CITY ITEMS.

A meeting of the French Revolutionary Republicans will be held on Sunday next, at 2 p. m., at No. 160 Hester street, for deliberation upon the state of affairs

It will be seen by an extract from a communica tion from the Street Commissioner to the Board of Alcormon, last evening, that the Central Park Commissioners have given up all hopes of pecuniery means to proceed with the work of laying out, &c , until the meeting of the Legislature. A dos bandment of the Commission, or a pastponement of nctive cuties until the next session of the Legislature, is now suggested by Mr. Taylor: but the tame of the other Cemmissietter, the Mayor does not appear in this new preposition. The subject was referred to the Commit ee on Lands and Places.

THE STAMER GARDEN -Mr. Bourcleault appears tonight as "Grinoaldt," in his own drams, "Violet, the "Life of an Actress," for the last time. Of his persenation of the cld French actor we have already spoken. Miss Robertson plays "Violet" with all the requisite grace. The performance is for the "benefit" of Mr. Bourcicault, and he has, by his excellent maragement, no less than by his capital acting, dererved well of the patrons of the pleasant Summer Gerden. The bills say that this is the last week of Mas Robertson. Will the lady not revoke her determination to leave us?

Ex President Roberts of Liberia-having completed arrangements with the Trustees of Education at Biston to set in motion the Liberian College of which he is appointed President-is, we understand, in this city, interdeng to take passage in the steamer Persia, and will meet the Executive Committee of the New-York State Colonization Society, and such other friends of Colorization as may be present, at the office of the Society, Bible House, at 4 p. m on Tuesday.

Revnolde's Political Map of the United States is a popular e hibit of the present relative p sition of Free and Stave territory. It also embraces many valuable election and census statistics, having a bearing upon the great issue.

BELTAL TREATMENT OF A PRISONER -Brut il treatment to prisoners by policemen is not an unusua thing. and men and even women who tall into their charge are frequently used in the most barbarous manner. A case of this kind occurred yesterday. An unfortunate femae was committed for drurkenness and on exhibiting some resistance to being taken to prison, the officer who had her in charge, after dragging her down the stairway from the Court Room by the hair, struck her a violent blow near the temple, which caused the blood to flow profusely. The doorkeeper of the prison was almost covered with the blood proceeding from the worne, and it was with difficulty that he prevented the policeman committing further unnecessary vio-

The cowardly villain who would strike a woman ought to be public y horsewhipped untit his beutish nature could endure no more.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT IN A LAGERBIER SALOON-USING A RAZOR-ARREST. On Sunday night, not for from 91 o'cleck, a serious disturbance took place at Minieman's Hall, corner of Seventh avenue and I wentysixth street, between Philip Unrige and John Madden. They lad an argry dispute for some time, when Unrige drew a razor from his pocket and made at his antage nist, in the most fierce and determined manner.

Macden received a deep cut on the throat, which expected. preed the wirdpipe, and came near severing the caretid artery. He was also severely cut in the mouth and chin. The blood flowed copiously from these weunes, and for a time it was thought Madden would die from ben orrhage.

Adelph Fischer, who was in the place at the time, ran to Madden's relief, and was cut in several places by Unige, the desperado. George Beader was the next man to interfere in

Maccen's behaf, when Unrige, who fought with great ferecity, struck the razer across the back of his hard, exposing the cords, muscles, &c.

The Trentieth Ward Police were summoned to the place, and on arriving, arrested Unrige, who was tekep to prison and locked up for a hearing before Justice Devidson. Unrige himself did not escape in junes. He received a stab in the left arm, above the elbow, but it is not serious Dr. Hardenbrook Police Surgeon, on being sent for, appeared and dressed the wounds of the n jured parties. Madden is in a critical condition, but most probably will recover,

DARING BURGLARY IN SPRING STREET-HEAVY ROBBERT OF MONEY AND GOODS .- The burglars are still at work, engaged mostly, however, in robbing uncorupied houses, whose owners or occupants are absept is the country. Sunday night a bold burglary was perpetrated upon the dry goods store of D. Thomas, esq. No. 14t Spruce street. Some at present unknown, by means of parties, false keys broke into the aforesaid premises and stele therefrom a bag containing \$500 in cash, notes, papers, &c., to the amount of \$5,090, beside craper, satur, saks, &c., to the value of \$6,000 more Mr Thomas, with his family, occupy the upper part and ba sment of the premises. At 16 o'clock p m the premises were thought to be secure. Till recently one or the clerks has slept in the store, but of late, for some reason, he sought other sleeping apartments. The front door, which was opened by the burglars, was only secured by a common lock and pad ock. The Eighth Ward police, under the lead of Capt. Turnbull, are making efforts to capture the burglars and also to recover the stelen property.

DEATH OF THE HOS. EDWARD CURTIS -This gentlen an, who has occupied a prominent position as a lawyer and a politician in this city, died after a linger-ing illness on Saturday night.

Mr. Curtis was a native of Vermont. He graduated

the same class, we believe with Governor Seward.

in the same class, we believe with Governor Seward. He cort menced the practice of the law in this city, in particerity with his brother George Curtis, about 1824, and roon stained to eminence in his profession. He ard his brother afterward formed a partnership with the late Judge Daniel B. Tallmadge, which tern ir atd, we believe, by Jurge Tallmadge being appointed to the bench of the Superior Court of this city on the ocath of Judge Hoffman. Mr. Curtis made his debut as a politician by entering the Common Council, as a Whig, from the Third Ward, in 1834. After a log and animated contest he was elected President of the Board of Assistant Aldermen. over Jamas R Whiting, the Democratic candidate. The Board then contained sixteen members, and each party had eight members.

members.

He was elected to Congress in 1836, and again in 1838, and from his position as the representative of the commercial metropolis, was made chairman of the Committee of Commerce. He was afterwards appointed by General Harrison Collector of this port,

which position he occupied for nearly four years, when he was removed by Prendent Tyler, to make room for Governor Van Ness. Mr. Curtie returned to be pre-ferrier, and made. Washington he piece of residence, for the greater part of the time, for everal years. Mr. Curtis enjoyed for a long time the confidence of

Mr. Curis erjoyed for a long time the confiden Mr. Webster, who was supposed generally to b me a ure under his influence in reference to his political

Atter Mr. Webster died, Mr. Curtis retired from active his wester died. Mr. Curtis return from active his and spon after was stricken by an affliction which, by de priving him of his reas in, has since made his life useless to himself and his triends. He had become however, evotedly attached to the orticiple of Christianity, and he died we be leve, in the full hope of an immeritality beyond the grave. He leaves a wife, but no children.

bope of an immertality beyond the grave. He seaves a wife, but no children.

Mr Curtle, in his intercourse with the world, was theroughly refined; and although not a popular man in his manner, he was greatly admired by those who tecone his friends, and he po sessed the faculty of crating the warmest attachments. We have not tested where or when his fineral will take place though it is removed that his remains will be removed to Waterford in this State.

[Evening Past.] Evening Post. to Waterford, in this State.

A CENTRAL PARK DANCE-HOUSE,-The Central Pak p lice made a few ent yes every morning at 3 o'clock upon a cance drawe in the vice in of Jamey lane, and within to in the of the Central Park, which was adveged to be very discretify. Our informatically not state wheeler any arrests were

LARCENS AND RECOVERY OF STOLEN GOODS.—
David Hammord and John Traphasam, beye, were yesterney
arrested charged win stealing averal allver apoens from the
house or Jane Reviolce, No. 134 Smillian attest. The tolevatentioned their gold; are states that they had so d the property
to leave A rams poweler in West Broad way, for five children,
Alvens was subsequently arrested charged with felor land
receiving the apones, and was committed to answer the charge.
The boye are were committed as withcomes against him.

FMEESZIEMENT BY A CLERK -John Denmend, & c'erk i, the en pley of Thomas Warkins, tailor, at No 68; Bowery was resterdar arres o by effect Kavens of the Lower Police Court, charged with embraging 63! which he had cell-trief the hose emprover, and sitering the cesh book so as o hade the operation. He was a munited to the Toombs for trial.

CHARGE OF HIGHWAY ROBBERY - Charles Park, an libb wilter, was justered ay structed chinged with assaulting intermetric to not Hours Krapoth of a gold watch and chint while with billion the circumstance of furious and Clarkess struct, at his coccase was taken before Josefon and bell to await examination.

[Advertisement.]

SARATOGAA.

ENTRE SPRING WATER
The steady increase of popularity of the Empire Water during the past few years, the
CERTIFICATES OF PHYSICIANS,
Which prove THE EMPIRE WATER
EXPERIOR TO CONGRESS.

CERTIFICATES OF PHYSICIANS,
which prove THE EMPIRE WATER
SUPERIOR TO CONGRESS,
possessing all the virtues of Congress, without the irritating
properties which is that water often create a rough in the driukline by waite.
While the Empire water is soothing in its effects with a
tenderry to allay critation, and having in its affects with a
tenderry to allay critation, and having in its affects with a
tenderry to allay critation, and having in its affects with a
tenderry to allay critation, and having in its affects of
samovelous diskards, dyskersals, &c.,
and invaluable in the sawatering to action of the terpid Liver,
guarding effectually against
Consumption,
for which treviously, Sara on Waters have been held as intheficient have promoted a struct happe seen in the public mand
that the Empire is designed very soon to be
THE MOST CELEBRATER OF THE SARATOGA WATERS.
THE EMPIRE WATER Hotels and of G.

may be found at the principal Ding Stones, Hotels, and of G. W. W. E. Ton. S. Ta. oga Strings, or at their Southard Dept. No. 60 Barclay st., New York.

Lovers of the Fine Arts will find an important notice enser that head on the first page of this poper, action for the first page of the mary accurage and excellences of the renowing establishment of M. B. Brany. Please read. KALLISTON, OF ORSENT WATER, is the name of

a rew a. d very pleasant wash, prepared only by Joseph Bun-NETTA (O. No. 41 Tremout at., Boston, fr. cemaring Ten, Freckies, &c., so distinguous and beautiving the complexion and adequag intuation. We adobte our readers to use it.

FOR THE CURE OF DYSPEPSIA. - The OXYGEN-More of the Knockino.—A gentleman walk-

MORE OF THE KNOCKING.—A gentileman wavegrown street late the other night beard a very mysterious.
Frock, it came in the shape of a drunken brish nan, by fiel,
and knocked the gentileman as flat as a flounder, but a timely
applicant or RUSSIA SALVE took one the pain and bruise of the
blow, and preverted any scrious conseque cos. This Salve is
the best remody in the word for Sores, Scalds, Cats. Pies,
Certs, Childhairs. Tetters, &c. 25 cents a box. Sold by REDDISCA Co. No. 8 State-St., Soston and by all Druggists, at \$\overline{\sigma}\$
sents, 56 cs. 1s, and \$\overline{\sigma}\$1 per box.

DRUGGISTS, PERFUMERS and FANCY GOODS DEALERS visiting the city, will find the Balan or a Thorsean Flowers. So performing the oreatn and beautifying the comprexity, the most salable article in the market, W. C. Synthingers & Co., "rankin-square New York. For sale by all Druggists and Farcy Goods Dequers in New-York.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

The Sixth Ward Brookl, n Fremont Club hold thek regular a ceting to night at the corner of Court and

Suspicious Cincunstances.—At an early hour yes terday noreing Officer operat of the Hd Obstice police, found a man named Parrick Con way lying doad is front of this residence, to 248 Hudson across. His skull was freedread, a dirth as new evidence communicated to the officer be was led to be leve that the disceased was pushed off the score by a man who was subsequently arreated, and who will be held until the chounts a cer can be examined into.

Death rhom Burns.—A young servant girl, named Mary Herrert, who was burned some weeks an while filling a lighted fluid tamp, at Mrs. Robin son's, No. 69 Prospect street, cled at the City Heapital on Sunday. She was 19 years of ago. DEMANDING MONEY OF CLOTHES -A lady, residing

in the weighty of Hoys and Schermerhou aftens, has been au-tored for some days past by a German, who demanded some morey, or if that was not convenient be must have some closhes. He called on Saturday and pesternsy, and neing re-thard kept weights lack and borth in front of the house, and the american became so great that the woman had him arrested. He is he d for a nearing.

NEW-JERSEY ITEMS.

PRIZE FIGHTING -Two prize fights are reported to PRIZE FIGHTISG - IN OP 128 Eague and the probate axis place in New-Jersey or Sunday. At daylights party of bruiser, from the lower part of New York is, ded near Community, and two of them fought a ring film of five or six runde. At a out come other party crossed over in least the flats between Jersey Cits and Hobosen, and one of them, named Mckey Mack, fought one Assists examined runts, when fearing an arrest, and heither of them being varquashed, they postpored the conclusion of the battle to next Sunday.

BENEFIT FOR THE FIRE D. PARTMENT FUND, Tois (Treeday) exering an entertainment, co sixing of torsic, are we read a built on ascersion, will take place at the Out Cot-tage groutde, in too ken, is aid of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund of the Hoboken Fire Department.

THE GAS CONTRACT .- The Gas Contract which the Jersey City Cor mat Council proposed to enter tato with the bersey City Gessight Company for lighting the size-te with res-but which was not sell by Mayor Manness Dec 17, 1855, was his which was not sell by Mayor Manness Dec 17, 1855, was his possible to was upon that co-scaled unparamously sustained.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

MARINE COURT-Aug. 4 -Before Justice MAYNARD. MARINE COURT—Aug. 4—Before Justice Maynare.

Sender vs Bestaff

This was an action prought by one of the former companies of a house within the notucin of the Centred Park, to year yet for an alleged traspess of Cast. Bymart, of the Castaff Park, in the notucing plant of the Centred Park, in the captain was called to the attack by the primitiff, and test find, that at the time he executes his adorts received from the Centrel Perx Commissioners (the Mayor and Street Gormesha, en) to put a tenant into this house, it was unoccupied, and had been if re onto a period has be vermore or one lady who was the party put in passession, was oblised to beave the exit cap in our expected of the attacks of an army of risk who had taken a least of the stematics in the absence of Sculing and the party in the statement of an army of risk who had taken a least of the stematics in the absence of Sculing and the party in the statement of the risk of the statement of the statement of an army of risk who had taken a least of the stematics in the absence of Sculing and the statement of an army of risk who had taken a least of the statement of an army of risk who had taken a least of the statement of t

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE-AUG. 4

THE CASE OF MADAME RONDEAU.

James F. Miller, master of the ship "Good Hope,"
was arrested on the complaint of Robert A. Benton. He is
cleared with having an ungled some forty packages, containing
embride rice, laces and eithe. This gentleman is connected with
No am Ronceau, of whom the public have heard. The visual
has been seized by the Custom-House Officers, and will be
taken into the Marsha's custody to-morrow.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS - Accust /- Judge

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS — Account ?— Judge CAPRON presiding.

The August term of the General Sesions commenced this normal. No Grand Jury was in most, a quermit it being present. A Tests Jury was impained, before whom John W. Schultz piculed guilty to harging on the dweining of Alamon T. Briegs, No. 239 Hearty steet and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

W. W. Davis physicaded guilty. Sevens, doing husiness at the draft for \$796 from Heart. Sevens, doing husiness at the correr of Breadway aps Chambers street. Remanded for streets.

Henry Februards as placed on trial, charged with burglary Henry Februards aft. Locius Hart, from which clothing to the civiling of aft. Locius Hart, from which clothing to the value of \$300 fee stolen. The Jury has not agreed upon a vender to bee see Court adjourned for the day.